Nippon Times

No. 16,712 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

RETALIATION NOT SOUGHT BY CHINA AGAINST JAPAN

Reparation Claims Many, Says Wang, But Vengeance Policy Won't Be Pursued

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, attending the meetings of the foreign ministers in London, told a Reuters correspondent on Friday that China's legitimate claims against Japan for reparation were immeasurable, but, he said, China will not pursue a policy of vengeance, according to a London dispatch.

Dr. Wang went on to forecast that China will seek reparation by the confiscation of Japanese industrial plants in China and Manchuria. He disclosed that an exchange of views on reparations was already in progress between Chinese and other representatives.

The Chinese Foreign Minister also stated that an agreement on broad principles between the Kuomingtang and the Chinese Communists is expected in the next few weeks.

In this connection, a Chungking message of September 23 said that Major-General Patrick Hurley, American Ambassador in China, is on his way to Washington by air to report on the progress of the talks between the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communists.

The report added that Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, on Saturday, expressed hope that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will continue to lead China in support of peace and cooperation. He said that the Kuomingtang and the Communist Party should work together in the reconstruction of the nation.

PEACE TREATIES STUDIED

Talks on Rumania, Bulgaria Held At Foreign Ministers' Meet

Sunday's meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London was postponed, according to a London dispatch. A diplomatic correspondent explained, however, that there is no political significance connected with the postponement. He said that the Council has been meeting twice a day and a pause seemed desirable to allow the delegates time to examine what has been done.

On Friday the Council met twice. Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France presided at the morning meeting and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin at the afternoon meeting.

At the morning meeting discussions continued on the question of a draft of a peace treaty with Rumania and one for Bulgaria was considered in the afternoon gathering. The Soviet memorandum was taken as the basis for the talks, but British and American proposals were also considered.

U.N. LEAGUE PLANS SET

Security, Economic, Social Matters on Agenda for Early 1946

Domei

LONDON, September 20.—The United Nations' Security League plans to function in regard to security agreements and problems of economic and social rehabilitation by the first of 1946; according to an agreement reached on September 20 by the League's Executive Committee.

The Canadian, Mexican and Dutch delegations demanded that the various sub-committees be instructed to give top priority to urgent problems, to stay within the range of matters handled by the full committee and to complete their recommendations by October 10.

Escott Reid, Canada's alternate delegate voiced the objections of many delegates with regard to technical aspects of procedure.

ASYLUM FOR JEWS URGED

U.S. Steps to Open Palestine for 'Stateless' Refugees Wanted

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 23.—William Odwyer, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, which was terminated last week, urged tonight that the United States take immediate steps to effect the opening of Palestine for "stateless" Jews.

He said that several million Jews, including 1,000,000 who were special subjects of Nazi persecution, are still alive, but that many cannot be repatriated and many others for "valid and compelling reasons cannot remain where they are."

Mr. Odwyer said the United States "as a matter of national policy should initiate aggressive action at once for the United Nations' solution of this international humanitarian problem.

Adm. Fraser Visits Chungking to Hold Talks With Chiang

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, arrived in Chungking at 5 p.m. Sunday, by plane from Hongkong, according to a Chungking dispatch. He has arrived to have talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek whom he meets for the first time. Admiral Fraser is expected to stay for a couple of days. He was the guest of honor to a dinner party given by Generalissimo Chiang at his residence on Sunday evening.

U.S. GUIDANCE DECLARED VITAL TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Madam Chiang Says America's Participation Necessary in New World League

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 22.—America's guidance is absolutely necessary for the organization of tomorrow's world, declared Madam Chiang Kai-shek, who recently returned to Chungking by air from the United States, in a statement today.

"In forming the world of tomorrow, the attitude and actions of the United States will become probably the greatest decisive factor," she said. "If the United States had played a positive role in the defunct League of Nations, the League would have gained full vitality and moral strength to prevent the second World War, most of us now agree on the point. Today, regarding the materialization of permanent world peace, we also agree that it would be the best thing if the United States were to participate positively in the structure of the league of world States, becoming its guiding force.

"It is not to be forgotten that the United States' participation in the effort to establish permanent world peace rests with the wish of the American people. It is to be particularly noted that recently the United States has come to play a positive role in the world structure for the first time. This proves that public opinion is not only an important influence in the life and policy of a nation, but also has come to possess importance in international affairs.

"In the present age when cooperation is increasing, public opinion has become the most important factor in deciding the direction of history. If a third world war breaks out in the future, humanity will be exterminated and civilization destroyed, so that no fourth world war would be possible for the atomic bomb has been invented and more dreadful arms will appear in the future. Thus, it is our urgent duty to take all measures to prevent a third world war."

GENERAL CHANG SUPPORTED

Release, Return to Power of Prewar Leader of Manchuria Urged

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 22.—The return of General Chang Hsueh-liang to his former position of political leadership in Manchuria was urged today by Kao Chung-min, head of the Manchuria Relief Association recently organized at Chungking after the liberation of Manchuria. Mr. Kao said:

"In reconstructing Manchuria, the wishes of the people of that territory who had fought Japan these fourteen years must be respected; great efforts are required; and the international position of Manchuria must be respected. We believe that in the whole of China, Manchuria will become the most democratic and progressive district. It is true that appeals are being sent from all quarters for the release of General Chang Hsueh-liang. Under present conditions, there exists no longer any reason why he should not be able to act from a free standpoint. If General Chang recovers his liberty and political position, he will certainly make a great contribution to Manchuria."

Backs Tripolitania's Freedom

A six-star general of the Arab League declared on Sunday that the Arabs insist on the complete independence of the Italian colony of Tripolitania, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The Arab spokesman said that his league would oppose any demand by Russia or other countries on Tripolitania.

JAPANESE IN CHINA AREA RETURNING HOME SOON

First Batch of 173,000 Persons Includes Mostly Women And Children

Of the total estimated number of 393,000 Japanese nationals residing in China, about 173,900 will return to Japan in the first batch to be shipped shortly, according to an announcement issued by the Government. Those to be included in this first shipment are mostly women and children and others requiring priority. These are subdivided by their respective localities as follows: North China, 132,000 (82,000 in Peiping and Tientsin and 50,000 in Tsingtao); Central China, 37,000; and South China, 4,900.

The distribution of Japanese nationals on the Asiatic Continent as of July 1 of this year as disclosed by the agencies of the Foreign Office is given in the following table:

1.	Mengchiang district.—	40,493
	Kalgan	22,976
	Tatung	11,474
	Howo	4,074
	Paotow	1,969
2.	North China district.—	221,968
	Peiping	70,813
	Tientsin	46,571
	Tanku	3,487
	Shanhaikwan	3,914
	Shihmen	13,686
	Taiyuan	19,567
	Tsingtao	26,163
	Chefoo	1,645
	Kaifeng	9,453
	Tsinan	26,669
3.	Cen. China district.—	119,221
	Nanking	17,093
	Hangchow	2,903
	Pengpu	3,610
	Hsuchow	10,567
	Haichow	2,717
	Wuhu	3,158
	Kiukiang	1,655
	Hankow	11,523
	Shanghai	64,458
	Soochow	1,637
4.	South China district.—	11,401
	Amoy	737
	Hoihow	5,801
	Swatow	407
	Canton	4,456
	Grand Total	393,083.

NIPPON HAD NEW AA GUN

Powerful, But Aiming Equipment Inadequate, Says U.S. Officer

The Japanese had developed a new anti-aircraft gun to defend their homeland against American raids as the war ended, Major General William F. Marquat, Anti-Aircraft Officer on General MacArthur's staff, revealed recently after an investigation of Japanese defenses.

The gun was a 150-millimeter weapon, of larger caliber than the American ack ack guns, and with a maximum range of 57,000 feet, that was well able to reach our P-29's, General Marquat disclosed. But he added, only a few of them had been produced before the war ended.

The nearest American AA gun to compare with it is the 120-millimeter.

"On the whole Japanese anti-aircraft defenses were not equal to ours," General Marquat said. "They had ample guns around vital targets of Japan but their fire control equipment was not of the best. This put them in the position of a man with a good rifle, and bad eyesight."

General Marquat could well recall, however, when the shoe was on the other foot—he was General MacArthur's AA Officer on Bataan when the Japanese overran the Philippines in 1942, but he slipped through the Japanese lines to Australia with General MacArthur and other members of his staff, and was with the Commander-in-Chief when he returned to the Philippines.

SZECHWAN HIT BY FAMINE

UNRRA to Contribute 500,000,000 Yuan to Relief Fund

The 18 hsiens of Szechwan Province are exhausted as a result of a famine, according to a Domei dispatch based on a Chungking Central report of September 20.

The Szechwan provincial authorities have asked the central Government to provide from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 yuan for the relief of the stricken districts.

The office in China of the UNRRA has decided to contribute 500,000,000 yuan to the fund for the relief in the stricken areas.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory

North winds in the Kanto area. Fine with south winds but cloudy with north winds at night.

First Post-Surrender Policy for Japan, Formulated by U.S. Authorities, Revealed

White House Releases Document Jointly Prepared By State, War, Navy Departments and Approved by President: 2-Point Aim Given

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The White House today released a 3,000-word text of "the initial post-surrender" policy for Japan. At the same time, it disclosed that the document originally was sent to General MacArthur in substance on August 29 by radio. Formal Japanese surrender took place on September 1. The document was approved by the President on September 6 and then sent to General MacArthur in full.

Initial Post-Surrender Policy

The following is a statement of the general initial policy relating to Japan after the surrender prepared jointly by the Department of State, the War Department and the Navy Department and approved by the President on September 6. The document in subsistance was sent to General MacArthur by radio on August 29 following approval by President Truman on September 6.

The text follows:

"The purpose of this document. This document is a statement of the general initial policy relating to Japan after surrender. It has been approved by the President and distributed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to appropriate United States departments and agencies for their guidance. It does not deal with all matters relating to the occupation of Japan requiring policy determinations. Such matters as are not included or are not fully covered herein have been or will be dealt with separately.

Part 1—Ultimate Objectives.

"The ultimate objectives of the United States in regard to Japan, to which policies in the initial period must confirm, are: A. to insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the peace and security of the world. B. To bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which will respect the rights of other states and will support the objectives of the United States and reflect in the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The United States desires that this government should conform as closely as may be to the principles of democratic self-government, but it is not the responsibility of the Allied Powers to impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely-expressed will of the peoples.

"These objectives will be achieved by the following principle means:

"A. Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor outlying islands as may be determined, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and other agreements to which the United States is or may be a party.

"B. Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from her political, economic, and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed.

"C. The Japanese people shall be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the freedom of religion, assembly, speech and the press. They shall also be encouraged to form democratic and representative organizations.

"D. The Japanese people shall be afforded the opportunity to develop for themselves an economy which will permit the peacetime requirements of the population to be met.

Part 2.—Allied Authority

"1. Military Occupation. There will be a military occupation of the Japanese home islands to carry into effect the surrender terms and further the achievement of the ultimate objectives stated above. The occupation shall have the character of an operation on behalf of the principal Allied Powers acting in the interests of the United Nations at war with Japan. For that reason, participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan will be welcomed and expected. The occupation forces will be under the command of a Surpreme Commander designated by the United States.

"Although every effort will be made, by consultation and by constitution of appropriate advisory bodies, to establish policies for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan which will satisfy the principal Allied Powers, in the event of any differences of opinion among them, the policies of the United States will govern.

"2. Relationship to the Japanese Government. The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government will be subject to the Supreme Commander, who will possess all powers necessary to effectuate the surrender terms and to carry out the policies established for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan.

"In view of the present character of Japanese society and the desire of the United States to attain its objectives with a minimum commitment of its forces and resources, the Supreme Commander will exercise his authority through Japanese governmental machinery and agencies, including the Emperor, to the extent that this satisfactorily furthers United States' objectives. The Japanese Government will be permitted, under his instructions, to exercise the normal powers of government in matters of domestic administration. This policy however, will be subject to the right and duty of the Supreme Commander to require changes in governmental machinery or personnel or to act directly if the Emperor or other Japanese authority does not satisfactorily meet the requirements of the Supreme Commander in effectuating the surrender terms. This policy, moreover, does not commit the Supreme Commander to support the Emperor or any other Japanese governmental authority in opposition to evolutionary changes looking toward the attainment of United States objectives. The policy is to use the existing form of government in Japan, not to support it. Changes in the form of government initiated by the Japanese people or government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies are to be permitted and favored. In the event that the effectuation of such changes involves the use of force by the Japanese people or government against persons opposed thereto, the Supreme Commander should intervene only where necessary to ensure the security of his forces and the attainment of all other objectives of the occupation.

"3. Publicity as to policies. The Japanese people, and the world at large, shall be kept fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, and of the progress made in their fulfillment.

Part 3—Political

"1. Disarmament and Demilitarization. Disarmament and demilitarization are the primary task of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination. Every effort shall be made to bring home to the Japanese people the part played by the military and naval leaders, and those who collaborated with them, in bringing about the existing and future distress of the people.

"Japan is not to have an army, navy, air force, secret police organization, or any civil aviation. Japan's ground, air and naval forces shall be disarmed and disbanded and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the General Staff and all Secret Police Organizations shall be dissolved. Military and naval material, military and naval vessels and military and naval installations, and military, naval and civilian aircraft shall be surrendered and shall be disposed of as required by the Supreme Commander.

"High officials of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, and General Staff, other high military and naval officials of the Japanese government, leaders of other nationalist and militarist organization and other important exponents of militarism and aggression will be taken into custody and held for future disposition. Persons who have been active exponents of militarism and militant nationalism will be removed and excluded from public office and from any other position of public or substantial private responsibility. Ultra-nationalistic or militaristic social political, professional and commercial societies and institutions will be dissolved and prohibited.

"Militarism and ultra-nationalism, in doctrine and practice, including military training, shall be eliminated from the educational system. Former career military and naval officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned and all other exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism shall be excluded from supervisory and teaching positions.

"2. War Criminals. Persons charged by the Supreme Commander or appropriate United Nations Agencies with being war criminals, including those charged with having visited cruelties upon United Nations prisoners or other nationals, shall be arrested, tried and, if convicted, punished. Those wanted by another of the United Nations for offenses against its nationals, shall if not wanted for trial or as witnesses or otherwise by the Supreme Commander, be turned over to the custody of such other nations.

"3. Encouragement of Desire for Individual Liberties and Democratic Processes. Freedom of religious worship shall be proclaimed promptly on occupation.

"At the same time it should be made plain to the Japanese that ultra-nationalistic and militaristic organizations and movements will not be permitted to hide behind the cloak of religion.

"The Japanese people shall be afforded opportunity and encouraged to become familiar with the history, institutions, culture, and the accomplishments of the United States and the other democracies. Association of personnel of the occupation forces with the Japanese population should be controlled, only to the extent necessary, to further the policies and objectives of the occupation.

Democratic political parties, with rights of assembly and public discussion, shall be encouraged, subject to the necessity for maintaining the security of the occupying forces.

"Laws, decrees and regulations which establish discriminations on grounds of race, nationality, creed, or political opinion shall be abrogated; those which conflict with the objectives and policies outlined in this document shall be repealed, suspended or amended as required; and agencies charged specifically with their enforcement shall be abolished or appropriately modified. Persons unjustly confined by Japanese authority on political grounds shall be released.

"The judicial, legal and police systems shall be reformed as soon as practicable to conform to the policies set forth in Articles 1 and 3 of this part 3 and thereafter shall be progressively influenced, to protect individual liberties and civil rights.

Part 4—Economic

"1. Economic Demilitarization. The existing economic basis of Japanese military strength must be destroyed and not be permitted to revive.

"Therefore, a program will be enforced containing the following elements, among others; The immediate cessation and future prohibition of production of all goods designed for the equipment, maintenance, or use of any military force or establishment; the imposition of a ban upon any specialized facilities for the production or repair of implements of war, including naval vessels and all forms of aircraft; the institution of a system of inspection and control over selected elements in Japanese economic activity to prevent conceled or disguised military preparation; the elimination in Japan of those selected industries or branches of production whose chief value to Japan is in preparing for war; the prohibition of specialized research and instruction directed to the development of war-making power; and the limitation of the size and character of Japan's heavy industries to its future peaceful requirements, and restriction of Japanese merchant shipping to the extent required to accomplish the objectives of demilitarization.

"The eventual disposition of those existing production facilities within Japan which are to be eliminated in accord with this program, as between conversion to other uses, transfer abroad, and scrapping will be determined after inventory. Pending decision, facilities readily convertible for civilian production should not be destroyed, except in emergency situations.

"2. Promotion of Democratic Forces. Encouragement shall be given and favor shown to the development of organizations in labor, industry, and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis. Policies shall be favored which permit a wide distribution of income and of the ownership of the means of production and trade.

"Those forms of economic activity, organization and leadership shall be favored that are deemed likely to strengthen the peaceful disposition of the Japanese people, and to make it difficult to command or direct economic activity in support of military ends.

"To this end it shall be the policy of the Supreme Commander:

"A. To prohibit the retention in or selection for places of importance in the economic field of individuals who do not direct future Japanese economic effort towards peaceful ends;

"B. To favor a program for the dissolution of the large industrial and banking combinations which have exercised control of a great part of Japan's trade and industry.

"3. Resumption of Peaceful Economic Activity. The policies of Japan have brought down upon the people great economic destruction

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Big Agrarian Reform In Nippon Proposed By Red Army Organ

The Russian newspaper, Red Star, official organ of the Red Army, in a leading article suggested the introduction of an extensive agrarian reform in Japan as a means of undermining the threat of militarism and aggression in which the Japanese have been brought up for the last 50 years, according to a New Delhi report dated September 23. "This," the paper said, "will provide a way to the democratization of Japan."

MACARTHUR TO INSTITUTE WOMEN SUFFRAGE HERE

Says Occupation Need Only Be For 6 Months 'If We Handle Japanese Right'

Domei

DALLAS, Texas, September 23.—General Douglas MacArthur plans to institute woman suffrage in Japan, to encourage labor unions and to find and develop Japan's anti-war group.

That is what he told a group of American publishers in Yokohama on September 4, according to Ted Dealey, president of the Dallas Morning News, one of the publishers who witnessed the Japanese surrender on the USS Missouri and who subsequently interviewed the Supreme Commander.

Mr. Dealey's article distributed on September 21 by the Associated Press said, MacArthur told us he planned to institute woman suffrage in Japan and that he planned also to encourage Labor Unions in the islands. The latter, he said, were just getting started before the war. In addition to this measure, he plans to seek out and strengthen and put eventually into power the anti-war party of Japan.

"Thus, under General MacArthur's policy, Japan will be ruled within a fairly short time by the better element of its own people—that element of the Japanese that believes in democratic government, freedom of speech, freedom of religion and is motivated by a sincere desire to get along with the rest of the world".

Ted Dealey said the Supreme Commander also told the publishers that the army of occupation would have to stay in Japan only "six months if we handle the Japanese right" but "indefinitely if we do not handle them right".

The General explained, Dealey said, that Japan could not prepare for another war even if the occupation troops move out at the end of the six month period because he would arrange matters so that the country would not have "leisure and and materials to build up for another war".

The General was quoted as adding "Japan is through forever as a military power."

U.S. DEFENSE PROGRAM SET

To Keep Country in State of Military Preparedness

Four points in the national defense program of the United States have been outlined by the American Assistant Secretary for War, according to a Washington dispatch dated September 21. These are meant to keep the country in a state of military preparedness against aggression.

Most important of the plan, according to the Assistant Secretary for War, is the large-scale atomic research so that they could not only employ the atomic bomb, but also to find a defense against the atomic energy if it was used against the United States.

Three other suggestions put forward were universal military training, swift plans for the mobilization of mobile troops as soon as an attack becomes imminent, and the immigration of all military intelligence services.

Tsushima Sees MacArthur

Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima called on General Douglas MacArthur at the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces at 11 a.m. on September 23 and explained to him financial and money market questions immediately before Japan for about 30 minutes.

Doihara Gives Self Up

General Kenji Doihara, commander of the 1st Army General Headquarters, who was listed as a war criminal by the Allied Forces, reported to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on the afternoon of September 23.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE NO. 3

Contains Orders to Japan on Economic Controls, Production, Exports, Imports

The Allied program (Directive No. 3) containing instructions to be followed by Japan in the field of economic controls, production, and imports and exports was handed over to the Japanese Government by the Supreme Allied Headquarters here on September 22.

Full text of the directive follows:

1. General. The Japanese Imperial Government is hereby directed to comply, or to insure the compliance as the case may be, with the requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers stated in this directive.

2. Economic Controls.

a. You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a firm control over wages and prices of essential commodities.

b. You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply, to insure that such commodities are equitably distributed.

c. You will report to the Supreme Commander all details of existing economic control machinery and procedures covering the objectives outlined in paragraphs "a" and "b" above within ten days after the receipt of this directive. You will include data on wage schedules and ration allowances of essential commodities in short supply. You will include a statement as to the manner in which such economic control measures are operating and the reasons for inadequacies, if any.

3. Production.

a. You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers' commodities, including industrial, agricultural, and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumers' goods. Priority in allocation of materials, fuel, equipment, and labor will be given to the production of commodities necessary to the feeding, clothing, and housing of the population.

b. Where conversion is considered necessary, of plants heretofore engaged in the production of items prohibited by Par. 3, below, to the production of essential consumers' commodities, you will submit individual application for such conversion of each plant concerned.

4. Prohibited Items. No production will be permitted of the following types of items:

a Arms, ammunition, or implements of war. Applications will be presented for the use or manufacture of such industrial explosives as may be deemed necessary, accompanied by complete supporting data as to its essentiality and methods by which their distribution and use will be controlled.

b. Parts, components or ingredients especially designed or produced for incorporation into arms, ammunition, or implements of war.

c. Combat naval vessels.

d. All types of aircraft, including those designed for civilian use.

e. Parts, components, and materials especially designed or produced for incorporation into aircraft of any type.

5. You will preserve and maintain in good condition for inspection and such disposition as may be directed by this Headquarters all plants, equipment, patents, and other property, and all books, records, and documents of the Japanese Imperial Government or private industrial companies and trade and research associations which have manufactured any of the items listed in paragraph 4 of this directive or any of the following items:

a. Iron and steel.
b. Chemicals.
c. Non-ferrous materials.
d. Aluminum.
e. Magnesium.
f. Synthetic rubber.
g. Synthetic oil.
h. Machine tools.
i. Radio and electrical equipment.
j. Automotive vehicles.
k. Merchant ships.
l. Heavy machinery and important parts thereof, and of any companies, associations or cartels which contributed to the Japanese war effort or were essential to the Japanese economy.

6. Inventory and Records Required. You will as rapidly as possible submit to this Headquarters an inventory of significant plants producing or intending to produce products in the industries listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this directive. This inventory will include detailed reports specifying the condition and equipment and capacity of plants, and the extent of the stocks of fuel, raw materials, finished goods, and goods in process [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2 Col. [illegible])

GOLD LIKELY TO REMAIN AS CURRENCY OF WORLD

Metal Seen Indispensable Until World State Becomes True Reality

Domei

LONDON, September 18.—The Manchester Guardian writes gold advocates may comfort themselves that despite gold's dislodgement from the domestic currency field, gold has an indispensable role until a world state becomes a reality. There has been little or no talk lately of the idea that gained popularity two years ago that gold would cease to be international currency.

During the discussion on international monetary plans, it was suggested that any sensibly managed international credit system would likely require no gold because except for certain restricted industrial uses, gold serves no useful function and resources employed in mining, transporting and burying gold in Kentucky could far better be employed rationally.

In Britain, where political stability is taken for granted and where the knowledge of international monetary mechanism has greatly increased, a transition to a monetary system wherein Bank of England notes have no gold backing, has been effected without the slightest trouble.

A ventilation of similar ideas in the United States recently caused some stir when Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Banks told the Senate Committee that it is the only country that still has the archaic idea of maintaining a gold reserve backing of currency.

The Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank stated in a recent book that the value of the Federal Reserve notes lies not in their convertibility into gold and other commodities but in the fact that they can be used to discharge obligations. The fact that paper dollars are legal tenders and gives them certain values which will depend on the scarcity or plentifulness of dollars compared with the quantity of goods and services offered. Such dangerous thoughts by such authoritative persons might spread alarm in gold mining quarters.

Before the same Senate Committee, Professor John Williams altered Eccles' views but saw no reason why there should cease to be international money if it can be used effectively. Professor Williams said one very large advantage of gold is that many people believe in it.

The Manchester Guardian adds that wartime experience has undoubtedly reinforced the undying attachment to gold which the governments always exhibit in their deals with other governments, for example, the Swiss Government steadfastly declined to accumulate dollars in New York.

Likewise, all Britain's bilateral monetary agreements during the last year stipulate that any excess over that fixed for purchase on other country's currency must be settled in gold. Moreover, gold mined in the British Empire, notably in South Africa and Australia where production is now receiving every stimulus, will materially contribute toward remedying the sterling areas' shortage of dollars.

FRANCE BOLSTERING FUND

Transferring Gold Stocks to Meet Purchases Abroad

Domei

COMTELBURO CITY, September 23.—It is understood that France will shortly transfer a part of the present Bank of France's gold stocks into the stabilization fund which is suffering a continous drain to meet purchases abroad. Since the day the stabilization fund paid out around seventeen and a half milliard francs on gold the fund has been denuded.

The amount to be transferred is between 10 and 20 milliards. The Bank of France's gold stock is at present 75 milliards, plus nine and a half milliards owed by the Bank of Belgian, which it is hoped is recoverable from the gold found in Germany. France at present also has overseas assets, largely securities, estimated at around 150 milliards. But even the present comparatively meager imports are proving to be a severe strain on the country's resources, and unless imports are confined to essentials for the requirement of industry and restoration of French exports, the outlook is very difficult.

Requisitioning of French assets held abroad would have most serious effects on confidence at a time when confidence is encouraged.

Producing Cooking Oil

Approximately 2,000 tons of cooking oil a year, just enough to cover the requirements of its population, is to be produced hereafter by Shizuoka Prefecture as the special plants erected there during the wartime for turning out aircraft lubricating oils will from now on work on civilian needs, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Premier Parri Denies Rumors Italian Reds Are Starting Revolt

Italian Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri has denied rumors that the Communist Party had been planning to organize a revolt throughout Italy, according to a London dispatch dated September 23. He declared that these rumors are completely without foundation and added that it is unfair to suggest that the police are hostile toward the Communists or any other political party in Italy.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC VIEW CLARIFIED TO U.S. PUBLIC

Coming as War Ally, Not With Cap in Hand, Halifax Broadcasts

Britain is not approaching the United States "cap in hand as a subject," declared Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to America, in a frank explanation of Britain's economic outlook, according to a London dispatch.

In a broadcast to the American people, the British Ambassador admitted that Britain's situation "is serious," but added, "it is not desperate because desperate suggests despair and no one in Britain feels that."

Lord Halifax went on to declare, "In one sense, we created our present difficulties for ourselves by what we had done in the war. We put everything into it and kept nothing back. We mobilized the greater proportion of our people than any other United Nation. We suffered nearly a million casualties and more than a quarter of our houses have been destroyed or damaged by the enemy."

He disclosed that at the end of the war Britain's foreign investments and foreign trade are largely gone and "we still have 47,000,000 people living on a small island and only able to work and live so long as we could import."

Lord Halifax said that Britain could do two things. "Develop our trade or we could try to work out something with the United States and would work for a freer and expanding world trade." But Britain is not approaching the United States cap in hand as a subject, he declared. "Britain comes as an ally and comrade to see if she and the United States could make their partnership as great a power for peace as it had been for war."

EICHELBERGER DECORATED

Awarded Distinguished Service Star During Philippine Campaign

Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Star by the Philippine Government for eminently meritorious and valuable service rendered in the reconquest and liberation of the Philippines, it was announced by the Eighth Army Headquarters in Yokohama.

Although the general orders announcing the award were published by the Philippine Army on August 17, the presentation itself will not be made until the medal has been struck.

The complete citation follows:

"For eminently meritorious and valuable service rendered in the reconquest and liberation of the Philippines, General Eichelberger, as Commanding General, Eighth Army, led his forces with extraordinary brilliance and outstanding effectiveness in annihilating a powerful and tenacious enemy in the Philippine Islands. Striking the foe with devastating fury and tireless efficiency, the Eighth Army showed its splendid leadership to perfect advantage, as, in spite of fanatically resisting Japanese and defensively favorable natural obstacles, it brought operations in the Visayan and Mindanao areas to an early and successful conclusion. In addition, General Eichelberger demonstrated organizational skill of the highest skill in skillfully reorganizing guerrilla units, thus rendering most signal service to the Philippine Army at a most critical time. By his devotion to duty, extraordinary military knowledge, and capacity for most noteworthy and successful leadership, General Eichelberger served with great credit and distinction in the Philippine Liberation campaign."

20 Professors Meet

More than 20 members of the Japan University Professors' Federation met at Nippon University at Misaki-cho, Kanda-ku, on Friday afternoon so that through experience gained by their stay in America they could outline some plan for restoring international faith in Japan. The federation as a civil organ will, by issuing pamphlets and through exchange meetings of newspapermen and educationists of the Allied countries work for better international standing.

STUDENTS TO UNDERGO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Effect of Their Labor Service To State on Weight Will Be Determined

The Education Ministry on September 21 ordered the authorities of all schools including universities, colleges, intermediate and national schools, to conduct a physical examination of all students in October. The students to be examined include those who have been discharged from the labor service to the State.

The examination will be for the purpose of determining the extent to which the weight of the students has been affected by their employment in the service of the State and whether they are stricken with any tubercular disease. At the same time an inquiry will be carried out by the Education Ministry before the end of November into the weight and general physical condition of all students in the country.

The results of the examination and inquiry will be taken into consideration by the Ministry in formulating measures for the promotion of the health of all students of the country.

The educational authorities have completed the inquiry into the change in the weight of students of middle schools and girls' higher schools which must have taken place during the period from the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937 till April 1944. The results show a marked decline in the weight of boys and girls between the ages of eight and 14. This is attributed to the food situation which prevailed during the period covered by the inquiry.

In contrast to the school boys and girls of purely agricultural districts who have generally gained in weight compared with the early days of the China Affair, those dwelling in cities and towns have been steadily losing weight since 1941, the year when the food situation became markedly aggravated.

Middle School Students Lose

In the same period students of middle schools and girls' higher schools, over 15 years of age, have lost on an average of two kilograms in weight. This is said to be due to two reasons, the food situation and the employment of the students in the service of the State.

Figures are available showing the gain or loss in the average weight of small boys and girls during the eight years of war from 1937 till 1944. According to these figures, the seven year old boy of the national school in the urban district lost 0.2 kilogram, the eight year old one 0.7, the nine year old boy 0.7, the 10 year old 0.8, while the 11 and 12 year old boys lost to an undetermined extent. The seven year old girl lost 0.3 kilogram, the eight year old 0.6, the nine year old girl 1, the 10 year old 0.8, the 11 year old 1.2, and the 12 year old 1.9.

The seven year old boy of the national school in the purely agricultural district gained 0.2 kilogram, the eight year old 0.3, the nine year old 0.4, the 10 year old 0.3, while the 11 year old lost 0.1, and the 12 year old neither gained nor lost. The seven year old girl gained 0.4 kilogram, the eight year old 0.4, the nine year old 0.2, the 10 year old 0.4, while the 11 year old lost 0.1 and the 12 year old 0.4.

The middle school students lost in weight irrespective of age. The 13 year old boy lost two kilograms, the 14 year old 1.8, the 15 year old 2.1, the 16 ear old 0.9, and the 17 year old 0.3.

Students of girls' higher schools lost in weight according to age groups up to 16, when they began to gain. The 13 year old girl lost 2.8 kilograms, the 14 year old 1.9, the 15 year old 0.6, while the 16 year old gained 1.7 and the 17 year old 1.2 kilograms.

Famine Condition in Bengal

Domei

LONDON, September 21.—The Left Wing weekly Tribune, commenting on "disturbing reports of the return to famine conditions in Bengal says "in view of the possibility of repetition in Bengal of the food crisis of two years ago, it is curious that Sir Jala Prasad Srivastassa, Food Minister in the Viceroy's Executive Council, should announce that 100,000 tons of rise are to be exported from Bengal to supply deficiency in other provinces. This decision can only aggravate the situation which already is becoming menacing; it will lead to anxiety in the grain trade with the possibility of the revival of hoarding and black market activity."

Culture Body Ready For Work

The Society for International Cultural Relations which stood at the fore in prewar times in diffusing Japanese culture abroad discussed fundamental policies to be adopted hereafter at a meeting on September 8. The Society will start afresh in its program, it was decided. Books and literature that were evacuated during the war will be brought back while reference books that will facilitate the study on Japan by foreigners are expected to be ready by the end of October.

Post-Surrender Policy For Japan Is Released

(Continued From Page 1)

and confronted them with the prospect of economic difficulty and suffering.

"The plight of Japan is the direct outcome of its own behavior, and the Allies will not undertake the burden of repairing the damage. It can be repaired only if the Japanese people renounce all military aims and apply themselves diligently and with single purpose to the ways of peaceful living. It will be necessary for them to undertake physical reconstruction, deploy activities and institutions, and to find useful employment for their people along lines adapted to and devoted to peace. The Allies have no intention of imposing conditions which would prevent the accomplishment of these tasks in due time.

"Japan will be expected to provide goods and services to meet the needs of the occupying forces to the extent that this can be effected without causing starvation, widespread disease and acute physical distress.

"The Japanese authorities will be expected, and if necessary directed, to maintain, develop and enforce programs that serve the following purposes:

"A. To avoid acute economic distress;

"B. To assure just and impartial distribution of available supplies;

"C. To meet the requirements for reparations deliveries agreed upon by the Allied Governments;

"D. To facilitate the restoration of Japanese economy so that the reasonable peaceful requirements of the population can be satisfied.

"In this connection, the Japanese authorities on their own responsibility shall be permitted to establish and administer controls over economic activities, including essential national public services, finance banking, and production and distribution of essential commodities, commandeer in order to assure their conformity with the objectives of the occupation.

"4. Reparations and Restitution.

REPARATIONS

"Reparations for Japanese aggression shall be made;

"A. Through the transfer—as may be determined by the appropriate Allied authorities—of property located outside of the territories to be retained by Japan.

"B. Through the transfer of such goods or existing capital equipment and facilities as are not necessary for a peaceful Japanese economy or the supplying of occupying forces.

"Exports other than these directed to be shipped on reparations account or as restitution may be made only to those recipients who agree to provide necessary imports in exchange or agree to pay for such exports in foreign exchange. No form of reparation shall be exacted which will interfere with or prejudice the program for Japan's demilitarization.

Restitution

"Full and prompt restitution will be required of all identifiable footed property.

"5. Fiscal, Monetary and Banking Policies. The Japanese authorities will remain responsible for the management and direction of the domestic fiscal, monetary and credit policies subject to the approval and review of the Supreme Commander.

"6. International Trade and Financial Relations. Japan shall be permitted eventually to resume normal trade relations with the rest of the world during occupation and under suitable controls, Japan will be permited to purchase from foreign countries raw materials and other goods that it may need for peaceful purposes, and to export goods to pay for approved imports.

"Control is to be maintained over all imports and exports of goods, and foreign exchange and financial transactions. Both the policies followed in the exercise of these controls and their actual administration shall be subject to the approval and supervision of the Supreme Commander in order to make sure that they are not contrary to the policies of the occupying authorities, and in particular that all foreign purchasing power that Japan may acquire is utilized only for essential needs.

"7. Japanese Property Located Abroad. Existing Japanese external assets and existing Japanese assets located in territories detached from Japan under the terms of surrender, including assets owned in whole or part by the Imperial Household and Govenment, shall be revealed to the occupying authorities and held for disposition according to the decision of the Allied authorities.

"8 Equality of Opportunity for Foreign Enterprise with Japan. The Japanese authorities shall not give, or permit any Japanese business organization to give, exclusive or preferential opportunity or terms to the enterpriser of any foreign country, or cede to such enterpriser control of any important branch of economic activity.

"9. Imperial Household Property. Imperial Household property shall not be exempt from any action necessary to carry out the objectives of the occupation."

STRONG DEFENSE URGED BY U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Universal Military Training, Research on Atomic Bomb Stressed by McCloy

Domei

BOSTON, September 22.—Military training for all United States citizens and research for effective defense against the atomic bomb were urged yesterday by United States Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy, who, outlining the War Department's postwar military policy, warned that a violent and destructive assault on America would be the first step of any new aggressor.

"Our next race against time must be won before the initial attack, or we many never win it," he said, adding:

"We should maintain generously scientific research and engineering that will continue to give our forces the most effective weapons.

"We should prepare our citizens for service in the armed forces by a democratic and scientific system of universal military training to use modern instruments of war in resisting aggression.

"We should have plans which will make possible swift industrial mobilization for war when attack becomes imminent.

"We should keep the United States informed through an adequate and integrate military intelligence service."

Atomic Bomb Body Named

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has appointed a special subcommittee to confer with President Truman on the control of the atomic bomb.

RECONVERSION OUTLINE AGREED BY FIBRE BODY

Priority System Is Set Up for Shift to Peace Basis of Textile Industry

Salient points in the proposed reconversion of the fibre industry from war to peacetime basis were decided upon at a meeting of the officials of the fibre department of the Fibre Control Association held at the Mengyo Kaikan on the afternoon of September 19.

The following are the essential points agreed upon by all those who were present at the meeting:

1. The number of looms to be operated to be about 300,000.

2. Priority is to be given to those plants devastated by the war. Next in order are those arranged by the promise made by the government at time of the adjustment of the textile plants in the first and second stages of industrial adjustment, those having been adjusted in the second being given priority over those in the first.

3. In order to prevent confusion and to maintain control, only those receiving tickets issued by the control association will be given orders.

4. The Commerce Department will be asked to notify the prefectural governors not to allow reconversion to the fibre enterprise from other industries by those who have no ticket issued by the fibre control association. This is to maintain order in the restoration of the fibre industry during its transient period, and this rule is to be enforced until the textile establishments attain a certain stage of stabilization.

Allied Headquarters Issues Directive No. 3

(Continued From Page 1)

able.

7. Imports and Exports. No imports to, or exports from, Japan of any goods, wares or merchandise will be permitted, except with the prior approval of this Headquarters.

8. a. You will submit a report of all laboratories, research institutes, and similar scientific and technological organizations which will include the following information:

(1) Name.
(2) Location.
(3) Ownership.
(4) Description of facilities.
(5) Number of employees.
(6) Detailed list of all projects by agency that are currently being studied by these agencies and projects studied since 1940.

b. You will direct such agencies to be open for inspection by duly authorized Allied representatives at all times.

c. You will direct such agencies to render a report as of the first day of each month to this Headquarters through your office stating in detail the projects on which their facilities and personnel have been engaged during the preceding month and the results of such work.

d. You will prohibit all research or development work which has as its object effecting mass separation of Uranium 235 from Uranium or effecting mass separation of any other radio-actively unstable elements.

9. All reports required in this directive will be submitted typewritten in English, on white paper-size 8½ by 11 inches, in five copies.

R.K. SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant General, United States Army, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
(Sgd.) Harold Fair
For B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Adjutant General.

Windsors in Paris

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in France on Saturday for an indefinite stay, according to a San Francisco dispatch. They planned to divide their time between their home in Paris and their rented villa on the Riviera.

Odawara Opens Gift Shops

The Odawara Bazaar Federation in Odawara City opened its gift shops on Septembers 20 in certain sections of the city for United States troops hunting for gifts. A system of selling goods canvassed through neighborhood units and entrusted to the shops for sale of such articles as festival dolls and other kinds of dolls will be adopted. A similar plan of opening gift shops is being made in Yokohama now for the convenience of the occupation soldiers.

Inspection Laws Abolished

The Cabinet at its meeting on September 21 formally decided to abolish the administrative inspection regulations which were enforced in March, 1943. The administrative inspection system was introduced at the time of the Tojo Cabinet and since the formation of the system a total of 13 administrative inspections had been carried out during the war.

JAPANESE NAVY RECALLS MEN FOR SPECIAL WORK

To Man Warcraft Designated To Bring Home the Nationals Overseas

The demobilized crew members of the warships which are to be used to carry back the Japanese forces and civilians in the islands in the southern seas and other places, are requested by the Navy to gather at designated places, and in this connection an official announcement was issued by the Navy on September 20.

Proper measures will be considered in the matters pertaining to shifts and pay of returning crews in consideration of their specific circumstances. Those who are not able to return, because of illness or for other reasons must send in certificates clarifying their reasons and the matter must be notified to the authorities concerned by mayors, town headmen or village headmen.

The Navy Ministry's communique issued on Thursday follows:

1. Under the order of the Allied authorities, the demobilization of the crews of the warships which are to be used to carry back the overseas Japanese is to be stopped.

2. Those who manned the following warships up to August 15 are requested to report at the following designated places.

The crews of the transports No. 9, No 16 and No 147, destroyer Hatsuzakura, coastal defense vessel Ikuno, mine sweepers Kamijima and Kyosai, ice-breaker Soya and coastal defense craft No 37 are requested to gather at the office of the ceremonial equpage of Uraga Dockyard in Kanagawa Prefecture.

The crews of the cruisers Kashima and Yakumo, aircraft carrier Hosho, coastal defense craft Habushi, Uku, No 59, No 102, No 106, No 126 and No 160, mine layers, Minoo, Kuroshima, Katashima, Kamishima, transports No 9 and No 20, destroyers Shiokaze, Yukaze, Namikaze, Shungetsu, Kagetsu, Yoizuki, Hanazuki, Kiri, Sugi, Maki, Kashi, Kaeda, Keyaki, Tsuta, Hagi and Shii, subchaser No 9, special transport Tsukushi, special sub-chasers Daikoku and Temmaru, and special mine-trawlers No 3, Masamaru and Taishu Maru are ordered to gather at the Kure Naval Barracks.

Those who formerly manned the coastal defense ships Tsushima, Konrin, No 8, No 32, No 44, No 52, No 60, No 118, No 194, No 198, No 215, No 225 and No 227, mine layer Katoku, destroyers No 30, No [illegible], No 52 and No 60 are requested to gather at the Sasebo Naval Barracks.

The crews of the cruiser Nakana, coastal defense ships Shimushu, Kunishiro, Atsumi, Etorofu and [illegible], coastal defense ships No 38, No [illegible], No 57, No 71, No 150, No 158, No [illegible] and No 207, destroyer Hibiki and mine layer Yashizaki are requested to return to the Maezuru Naval Barracks.

Those who were crews of the coastal defense ships Fukae and Hodaka, special transports Chikosa Maru and Choun Maru, mine layers Eizaki and Minozaki, special-service vessels Shirozaki and Arazaki and special mine layer Koei Maru are ordered to come to the Ominato Naval Barracks.

The crew of the special destroyer Hayatomo Maru is ordered to return to the Osaka Naval Barracks.

POVERTY REIGNS IN N.E.I.

AP Scribe Describes [illegible] During Japanese Occupation

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—Hunger and poverty are the Netherland East In[illegible] from more than three years in the Japanese "East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere," declared Mr. Hoogendoorn, AP correspondent in Batavia, who lived in Java throughout the war in his report from Batavia on September 10.

Mr. Hoogendoorn said in part:

"The Japanese substituted change and corruption and maintained them through terror. Food became scarce, prices soared and black markets flourished. The Japanese robbed banks looted museums and burned archives. Sanitation was neglected.

"Civilians as well as soldiers were horded behind barbed wires of concentration camps. Women, regardless of age, were flogged or shaven bald for trifling offenses. Invalids, nuns and clergymen were not spared. Monsignor Willekins, Bishop of Batavia, received outrageous treatment.

"Allied air fleet landed medical supplies on September 17 to supplement those brought by ships and the evacuation of American, British and Dutch prisoners of war and internees is expected to start at once."

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds ..... ¥[illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44

Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
[illegible]

ASO KANKO HOTEL

im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥[illegible]
Zweibettig ¥[illegible]
[illegible]

The Mitsubishi Bank
Limited

CAPITAL .... ¥[illegible]

President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
KENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE
8, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches
Dairen, Shanghai

GOOD and RARE BOOKS
left behind by "Sokai" People
on sale
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥1[illegible]
Reserves .... 12[illegible]

Chairman of the Board:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President:
DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibash[illegible] Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaema[illegible]-dori
Yokohama Branch: Hon[illegible], Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-[illegible]
Nagoya Branch: Mi[illegible]-Otsu-dori
[illegible]

The
Bank of Taiwan,
Limited
[illegible]
President
[illegible]
Vice-President
[illegible]
Directors
[illegible]
Head Office: [illegible]
Tokyo Branch: No. 1 [illegible]
1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
[illegible]
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, [illegible] Hakodate, Fukuoka, [illegible] chu, Shoka, Kagi, [illegible] Giran, Shinchiku, [illegible] Karenko, Makong, [illegible]
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, [illegible] chow, Amoy, Swatow, [illegible] Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, [illegible] chang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, [illegible] Chaochow, [illegible] Yangchow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible] Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible] Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible] nan. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible] Djakarta, [illegible] dja, Denpasar, [illegible] Balik-Papan, [illegible] Samarinda, [illegible] nado, [illegible] Koepang, New [illegible] baul, New Guinea: [illegible]
Others: Hongkong, [illegible]
[illegible]

HAZAMA-GUMI
BUILDING, RAILROADS
and
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS
Contractors
K. ODANI, Chairman of Directors
M. KAMBE, President
Main Office: Aoyama Minami-cho,
1-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo,
Telephone: Akasaka 2175-2179

MEASURES BEING PUSHED TO BOOST PEACE GOODS

Commerce and Industry Ministry Abolishing Controls; Peace Production Eased

For speedily increasing the production of daily necessities of the people in order to guarantee their livelihood and to suppress inflation, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been in consultation with the Finance and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries on the questions of raw materials, power, fund, price and laws. Fully considering the opinion of businessmen, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is intending to abolish various control laws and regulations as early as possible.

Already on August 22, restrictions on the use of metals and leathers, and the restrictions on the use and sales of light metals were abolished. Then on September 6, the application of the Enterprise Permit Law was simplified. Enterprises producing daily necessities will give priority in the hiring of demolized soldier, air-raid victims and those who were released from war industries.

On September 2, the Commerce and Industry Ministry issued a notice to the owners of war factories stating that the production of public necessities by the use of their factory equipment other than their war good plants and of raw material not set aside for war goods production will be permitted. The notice added that factories which formerly produced both war goods and peace goods may continue the manufacture of daily necessities with raw materials other than those alloted for war good production.

The Ministry is also following a policy of giving preferential supply of electric power and coal as well as machinery for the production of daily necessities.

Regarding the question of commodity prices, the authority for revising the prices of clothings, table utensils, cooking utensils and other daily necessities has been transferred to the regional Governors-General in June, and thus locally it is made possible to advance commodity prices according to the respective local conditions. With proper increases in officials prices, the production is bound to increase.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Chikuhei Nakajima, is of the opinion that the present distribution system should be abolished as much as possible and hence distribution systems that do not operate smoothly will be gradually abolished by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Ministry Revokes Restrictions

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will revoke in the near future its regulations restricting the manufacture and sale of luxuries.

The regulations were enforced on July 7, 1940 and prohibited the use, manufacture and sale of almost all luxurious articles including platinum, rubber, jewels, and ivory goods also affected were the sales of fruits, other fresh food, and "Tempura."

The abolition of the regulations, however, is expected to give no effect upon the existing situation.

Aids Making Souvenirs

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is now encouraging the manufacture of souvenirs for the benefit of the officers and men of the Allied Forces. In order to manufacture good articles the Commerce and Industry Ministry will entrust the manufacture of miscellaneous goods to the Japan Miscellaneous Goods Trade and Control Company. The Art and Industrial Products Control Association will take charge of manufacture and sale of art and industrial products. A large number of high grade woven goods, silk handkerchiefs, folding fans and socks are being assembled for sale for the Allied officers and men.

Reviving Woodcraft Industry

Special Hakone woodcraft will be revived with the end of the war and various articles of wood mosaic will be made. Before the war there were 2,600 craftsmen in this special industry around Hakone producing about ¥3,000,000 worth of goods of which ¥1,800,000 worth was exported.

Making Wooden Clogs

Tochigi Prefecture has started the manufacture of 50,000 pairs of its famous Nikko geta (wooden clogs), 10,000 ash trays and 5,000 brooms to be sold as souvenir gifts to the Allied officers and men. Also other special products of this prefecture such as earthenware bells and lacquered geta will be made soon.

Wakayama Making Geta

Factories in Wakayama Prefecture are being reconverted and those manufacturing wooden articles are going to make 1,000,000 pairs of geta and accessories to alleviate the footwear problem. Also since there are surplus machines for making pulverized insecticides, these machines will be used to grind sweet potatoes into flour.

EXPLOSION CAUSES DAMAGE

Over 300 Houses Rocked; Destruction Is Extensive

An explosion of more than ten mines which had been stored at Takagami-Kawahara, in Sarashina-gun of Nagano Prefecture, occurred at about 11 a.m. Friday, causing heavy damage to about 300 civilian houses in the vicinity. Casualties ascertained by 1:30 p.m. the same day included one person seriously wounded, and about ten persons slightly wounded.

In the Yotsuya area, one house was burnt down, and about 84 houses sustained heavy damage from the air pressure caused by the explosion.

On the opposite side, one branch establishment of a national school as well as 240 civilian houses sustained heavy damage. In addition mulberry plantations, vegetable farms and rice fields covering an area of altogether three chobu was completely devastated. It is expected that the total damage will prove greater with the progress of investigations. The cause of the explosion is believed to be due to carelessness on the part of the authorities in charge.

RE-EDUCATION OF PEOPLE IS ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

All Japanese Equally Responsible for Atrocities, Declares Kagawa

The necessity of re-educating all the Japanese who are equally responsible for the atrocities committed by the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, was elucidated by Toyohiko Kagawa, noted evangelist and social worker, and Mrs. Tama Morita, famed author.

Dr. Kagawa said, "We must repent because our fellow-countrymen were responsible for the black deeds which were brought to light very recently, and realize our responsibility to all humanity. Once when I met Mahatma Gandhi, he pointed out the cruelties perpetrated by the Japanese soldiers and said that if they entered India, they would repeat the same atrocities, adding that the Indian masses would never welcome Japanese troops. The misconduct of Japanese troops has been thus pointed out by the whole world.

"The first task confronting us is to give up alcohol and consequently eliminate syphilis, continued Dr. Kagawa, further declaring "Unless we do that, Japan will eventually perish. Scientific education must follow the elimination of alcohol. Up to the present Japan's education in science has lacked true objectives. Thomas Carlyle, well-known British author, is said to have continued his studies for 50 years, but never felt tired. Real education must be such that it will never exhaust the people.

"A new-born Japan must be protected by laborers who are awakened to the real value of love and laborers' cooperatives, so that the Japanese will be purged of militarism which is rooted deep into the minds of all Japanese. I am confident that after a year Japan will become ruled with justice and high moral principles."

Mrs. Morita said, "Such atrocities as just revealed may be partly attributed to mass psychology, but mostly to the low level of education of the Japanese in general. We must reflect on the shameful deeds which blotched the Japanese honor. I remember well that the American Professor William Smith Clark who taught at the Sapporo Agricultural School had great spiritual influence on his students. There are still many who remember him and his teachings. The spirit of mutual assistance preached by Professor Clark must become the guiding principle of education in Japan."

Music Body Formed

The Tokyo Music Association under the sponsorship of the metropolis and the War Relief Association was formed on Friday at Mita 1-chome, Shiba-ku, the former site of the Naval Band headquarters, with Koscak Yamada, well known composer, as the president. The Tokyo Music Association will be divided into the two sections of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Tokyo Music Band and it is expected to start activities from October.

Policemen Dropping Gaiters

Gaiters and other wartime equipments will be dropped and old uniforms resumed by the police of the metropolis from Septembers 23. However, defense units of the police will continue to wear gaiters for the time being yet.

Obituary

Dowager Princess Sadako Konoye, mother of Minister without Portfolio Prince Fumimaro Konoye, passed away from illness at the Kyoto Imperial University Hospital on August 25. She was 75 years old. Funeral services will be held at the Daitokuji Temple, Kyoto, on October 2. The late Dowager Princess was the aunt of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda.

WAR-ORPHANS TO HAVE STATE CARE, EDUCATION

Relief Will Be Given By Worthy Families, Orphanages, Special Groups, Societies

Some 3,500 orphans whose parents or guardians were killed in air raids will be protected and educated by the State till they a able to make their own living. The Welfare Ministry has been considering this matter for some time, and at the Vice-Ministers' meeting on Thursday, definite measures were decided, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Those orphans who are to be protected by the State include infants, national school children and older ones. Those who have lost just one of their parents and have brothers and sisters will also be treated as ordinary orphans when they cannot be looked after properly because of poverty or for some other reason. Already 2,837 orphans are listed of whom 437 are infants and 2,400 in national schools. Within Tokyo there are 983 and in Hiroshima 583. When all others who are not yet reported are included the number of orphans will reach some 3,500.

The task of extending relief to the orphans is entrusted to prefectural governors and whenever necessary a commission for the relief of orphans is to be set up in each prefecture, town and village, and religious workers and educators are expected to be asked to become members of the commission. The relief measures follows:

1. Some of the orphans will be taken in by good families and be brought up as one of the family members.

2. Some of them will be adopted by the families who are recognized as eager and sincere in the education of children.

3. Some will be taken care of collectively at orphanages, the societies for extending relief to war-orphans and similar facilities concerned. In this connection, further efforts and improvements will be requested particularly in giving spiritual training to orphans.

4. Expenses for the education of those above the boys' middle schools will be provided by various kinds of scholarship organs, and those who have proved intelligent will be accorded opportunities to receive education.

Mayors, town and village headmen must be notified with regard to orphans. After consultation proper measures will be adopted by the commission for the relief of orphans. As a State subsidy, ¥1.60 per person has been provided hitherto, but special considerations will be made in connection with the relief of war-orphans.

SAKE FOR PEOPLE ASSURED

Japanese Wine to Be Put on Free Sale in Near Future

From 4,000,000 koku of sake brewed in 1938, the amount slumped to 1,400,000 koku in 1942. In 1943 and 1944 the output was only about 20 per cent of the 1938 total and this year the ration of the sake for each adult male has been reduced to about 1.3 go per month.

Although some have felt that the sake brewing industry will become increasingly difficult due to the present rice situation, the Japan Sake Sales Federation makes assurances on the supply of sake.

According to the president of the federation, through insufficient rationing of sake there have been increasing cases of illicit brewing. About 551,000 koku of sake originally marked for army use, for distribution among industrial workers and for emergency use is left which will, as a matter of fact, be rationed to households.

In the near future, first grade sake will be put on free sale through the present distribution centers.

Kagawa to Speak

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, will deliver a baccalaureate sermon at the 25th commencement service to be held at the Tokyo Women's Christian College, Nishiogikubo, Suginami-ku, at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Sportsman's Club Created

A sportsman's club has been formed in Saitama Prefecture and for the first time in many years in Japan since the outbreak of the war a baseball game was scheduled to take place at the Omiya Grounds on September 23. This club will sponsor softball and hardball baseball, tennis and football.

CORRECTION

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa is not connected in any way with the International Peace Association whose declaration was published in yesterday's issue of the Nippon Times. The error occurred due to the fact that both associations have the same name. The International Peace Association with which Dr. Kagawa is connected will hold a preparatory meeting for its establishment on September 27 at the Prime Minister's Official Residence.

Four American Soldiers Befriend, Help 12-Year-Old Japanese Girl Who Loses Way

There is one little Japanese girl who is extremely grateful to four American soldiers for their courtesy and kindness. She is Miss Chiyeko Nakamura, 12 years old, daughter of Mrs. Shigeko Nakamura of Kanemachi, Katsushika Ward, Tokyo.

On September 15, Chiyeko visited her mother's relatives living in Yokohama. After finishing her errand she rushed back to Tokyo, only to get on the wrong train.

Getting off at Shimbashi station, Chiyeko was walking near the Dai-Ichi Hotel about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, looking lost and forlorn when four G.I.'s sensing her plight, asked her through an interpreter what was wrong. At first she hesitated but gradually drawn to their kindness she informed them that she was lost. She also revealed that she had lost her home at Midori-cho, Honjo Ward, during an air-raid on March 10.

Chiyeko said that during the raid she also lost her father. She and her mother then moved in with relatives residing at Kanemachi, Katsushika Ward.

Her mother immediately opened a little vegetable stand but the meager income was barely enough to see them through.

Recently Mrs. Nakamura was confined to bed with illness, Chiyeko continued, making it difficult for the two to make a living.

After listening to the unfortunate youngster's story, the four G.I.'s gave her part of their K-ration. They also passed a cap around and collected ¥150 which they gave to her. Then they took her home in one of their automobiles, driving through the city, the streets of which are unfamiliar to them.

The next day Chiyeko reported to the Allied Military Police and asked them to convey her gratitude to the four American soldiers.

INDUSTRIES IN KYUSHU HAVE SWITCHOVER TRIALS

Survey Reveals Emphasis on Consumer Goods; Heavy Industries Idle

While the industries in northern Kyushu, in particular Fukuoka Prefecture, which contributed greatly to the armaments production during the war, are bound to make a radical switch-over to peace production, various factors still impede this development at the present moment, says the Nippon Sangyo Keizai in a survey of the situation prevailing there one month after the termination of hostilities.

Here are some of the factors. Concrete instructions concerning the scope of industries hereafter to be allowed to Japan have not yet been issued by the Allied Nations; the problem of securing materials required for the rehabilitation of war-damaged plants; shortage of raw materials; and a generally confused situation.

Among the heavy industrial productions during the war were aerial weapons, iron, chemical fibers, ships, rubber, liquid fuel, and nitric fertilizers. Of the plants engaged in these fields, the following have suspended operations; Kyushu Aircraft, Kyushu Armaments, Japan Rubber, Japan-China Rubber, and Mitsubishi Shipbuilding companies.

Reconversion activity is observed in the works of the Japan Iron Works (Yawata Iron Plant), Asano Cement, Asano Heavy Industries, and Toyo Porcelain companies. Operation is carried on provisionally by the Kyushu Ship Building, Wakamatsu plant; the Mitsubishi Kasei Works, Kurosaki plant; the Kurosaki Pottery Works; the Mitsui Dyestuffs Works; the Toyo High Pressure Works, and the Nissan Liquid Fuel Works, Wakamatsu plant. Especially lively activity is being observed in the production of wooden ships, porcelain goods, and foodstuffs.

The situation in the various lines of industry in northern Kyushu, in detail, is as follows:

Aerial Weapons Industry: Much difficulty is being encountered in adjusting the huge deficit which was incurred due to the frequent readjustment of equipment owing to changed designs of weapons, and on account of the dispersion policy enforced since last March. At present factories in this industry are closed down except for the winding up of office work. No prospect is so far discernible concerning the switch-over to peace production.

Iron Manufacturing Industry: The Yawata Iron Plant of the Japan Iron Works has decided since the beginning of this month on a policy of retaining its workers and only to release those among the newly drafted hands who wish to retire, as well as laborers with a poor working record. The number of workers to be discharged is expected to reach 8,000. On the other hand it is expected that 18,000 workers formerly called to the colors will be rehired creating a surplus of labor. This will be reverted to affiliated companies, factories, and mines. Labor also is to be shifted from the basic material plants to the finished goods producing plants. Any remaining labor is to be employed in developing factory farms. It is intended thus to avoid a single unemployed worker in this industry. Operation in the future is scheduled to be maintained at a yearly production level of about one million tons by using the ore output of domestic mines only as well as reclaimed material.

Chemical Industry: Plants producing fertilizers, medicines, coke, dyestuffs, etc., in wartime had been switched partly to war production, but as little change was made in machinery or equipment, reconversion is an easy matter. All the plants are now preparing to shift over to the production of civilian needs. The Oriental High-Pressure Plant of the Mitsui concern sustained damage to its important section in the air raid of August 7, but the sulphuric ammonia plant, as the result of efforts for the purpose of reviving fertilizer production, has been able since this month to recover 20 per cent of its production capacity. The Mitsui Dyestuffs company is planning to produce medical goods, industrial chemicals, dyestuffs, and coke; the production of medicines was resumed on August 17. The Mitsubishi Kasei works are preparing to switch over to the production of sulphuric ammonia and are at present maintaining the output of coke.

Rubber Industry: Switching over to the production of tires, rubber-soled "Tabi" (Japanese foot-wear) etc. is an easy matter. But judging from the producing capacity of the Japan Rubber Company and the Japan-China Rubber Company, present raw material stocks would allow only for half a year of operation. Taking into consideration the future difficulty of obtaining raw material, the question as to whether operation should be kept up or not is seen problematical. At present, only the winding up of office work is being done.

Shipbuilding Industry: No prospect is yet available concerning the building of steel ships, but in response to the program for reviving the fishing industry, construction and repairing of small-size wooden vessels is increasing. The outlook for the future in general is bright. All plants connected with wooden shipbuilding are trying to enlist workers on a large scale.

Liquid Fuel Industry: Taking into consideration the fact that hereafter the demand for liquid fuel is by necessity bound to increase, it is planned to keep up production, unless any restriction orders are issued by the Allied Nations. At present, war damage rehabilitation work is being pushed.

Pottery and Cement Industry: Owing to the fact that the production of porcelain goods for civilian consumption has an important bearing on the people's life, as much as 30 per cent operation was resumed only a few days after the termination of the war. The cement industry, too, taking into consideration the probable increase in demand owing to the progress of the general rehabilitation work, is planning to expand its production.

Fiber Industry: Most of the factories had removed their production machinery and material to the southern regions and the remaining equipment was scrapped and collected. At present, therefore, there is entirely no prospect for the conversion of this industry to peace production. Only the remaining small plants are operating with the materials on hand.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
3460, 2201

JAPANESE HUMANITARIAN AIDED ALLIED NATIONALS

Kindness in Dark War Days Is Inspiration for Poem By Grateful Canadian

Nations are made up of individuals; if there is amity among individuals, there will be amity among nations. That is why, war or no war, one Japanese, Hikoichiro Doi, is kind to individual foreigners.

Mr. Doi is a prominent business man and philanthropist. He has long been engaged in humanitarian activities. He organized the Athene Francaise, and is at present the head of numerous religious and cultural institutions, including the Nicolai Cultural School and the Zenrin (Good Friends) Institute for study of China. The last mentioned was organized long before hostilities broke out between China and Japan in order to work for amity between the two nations.

Before the war, when nationalistic excitement was running high, Mr. Doi opened his home in Kojimachi, Tokyo's residential center, for the benefit of foreign bachelor men and women (with whose problems he greatly sympathized), to give his kindly care to Americans, Britons, Canadians, French, and Chinese who were isolated from their home countries.

A Canadian missionary-teacher, George W. H. Grant, who was 72 at the commencement of the war, was an inmate of Mr. Doi's home, where he stayed until his departure for home aboard the first exchange ship in 1942. Mr. Grant, in an outburst of gratitude, wrote the following poem just before he left:

Cheer Up Old Boy

It's good to have a friend who'll say,
"Cheer up old boy," when oft the way
Seems dark and gloomy at the time,
"Above these clouds a shiny day
Will pierce the gloom and make things prime;
Cheer up old boy."
It's good to have a friend who'll take
Your hand in his and give a shake,
And sometimes thump you on the back,
As heartily and wide awake
He says—"Although things do look black,
Cheer up old boy."
It's good to have a friend who'll smile
When other people just will rile;
The corners of his mouth are high,
And this he says,—"Just wait a while,
You'll feel the better by and by;
Cheer up old boy."

Despite trying conditions during the war, Mr. Doi maintained his cosmopolitan residence and remained true to his principle—which he calls "internationalized hobby."

However, with the intensification of air raids, Mr. Doi had to temporarily give up his cheery home. It was burned down during the May 25 raid.

Now that the "dark clouds" are gone, and peace is here once again, Mr. Doi is already going about his "internationalized hobby." He has purchased a house in Hongo for this purpose. As he sets to work for international amity in his own inimitable way, he expresses the hope that his missionary friend, Mr. Grant, will return and participate in the mission of educating the people of Japan in democratic principles and practices so that they may build up a Japan of peace and friendship.

Yamanouchi's
Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation	ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation	GERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation	NEO-GERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia	ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure	ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder	CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth	BLUKLAN
Vitamin B₁ for injection	BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai,
Canton, Hongkong, Peking, [illegible]

LOCAL KOREANS ORGANIZE

Objective Is to Solve Problems Engendered by End of War

With its headquarters in the Yodobashi Police Station, a League of Koreans in Japan has recently been organized, reports Domei. This organization embraces all Koreans residing in Japan. Its object is to help in the solution of the various problems with the termination of the war, which now face the Korean residents.

According to Yoshiro Gondo, one of the League's leaders (the head of the League is Ichiu Shirakawa, a little over 80 per cent of the 2,400,000 Koreans residing in Japan, including approximateley 400,000 who came to Japan to work on wartime projects, are anxious to return home, but apart from those who came during the war, many are waiting for a turn in the situation before making their final decision.

Mr. Gondo pointed out that about 90 per cent of the Koreans in Japan are workers and now out of employment as a consequence of the termination of the war. He said it was with the aim of helping in the solution of the problems faced by these people, who are in forced idleness, as well as of the political questions concerning the Korean residents in general that the League was brought into being on September 10, with the merger of a host of organizations of Koreans, some of which had a political complexion.

Kawagoye's Souvenirs Ready

Kawagoye City is awaiting the coming of the United States Army by having souvenir gifts as geta and sweet potato cakes made from the well known Kawagoye sweet potatoes in readiness. Also to facilitate purchase by the American soldiers of gifts, stock goods of dolls, kimono, obi and battledores, and other articles to be requested from general households will be sold at the department store.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ALLIED and neutral nationals who read and write English fluently and at least one other language, particularly Japanese, call at third floor, Tokyo Central Post Office Building for interview.

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box 263, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking girls wanted in Ginza curio shop. Salary well paid.
Apply Box 261, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese translater, seeks position with foreign newspapermen.
Apply Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translater for a foreign news agency, one who can translate Japanese into English quite well. Good pay for the right man.
Apply Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PROOF readers with good command of English. Experience not essential. Translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast workers and have good command of English.
Apply Box 280, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STUDENTS of the regular English course of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages who were taught by Mr. J. A. Sargeant during 1938-41 and who are in need of employment are advised to call at JOAK, 6th floor, immediately.

Situation Wanted

ACCOUNTANT - INTERPRETER, with many years' experience in American film company, seeks position in any capacity.
Apply S. Kurihara, 50 Takasago-cho, Adachi-ku, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking Japanese girl, second generation, graduate of Tokyo Women's College, wishes to teach English conversation to Japanese ladies, or Japanese language to foreigners at their home.
Apply Box 283, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translater-typist and interpreter, male, seeks position in Tokyo.
Apply Box 274, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED German sausage maker and butcher seeks position.
Apply Box 269, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, speaking and writing fluently English, French, German, good working knowledge of Japanese conversational and written, seeks position with responsibility.
Apply Box 262, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE, educated in the United States, seeks position as interpreter.
Apply Box 275, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TUTOR for American or Russian children. English speaking young Japanese. Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University.
Apply Box 281, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AN ENGLISH lady with a grown up son wants to rent a house or half a house with use of kitchen, European or Japanese style, furnished or partly furnished, in vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama or Kamakura.
Apply Box 270, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LARGE foreign-style house preferably furnished, in Tokyo or suburbs, wanted immediately.
Apply Box 276, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEUTRAL foreigner wants to rent in Tokyo furnished or unfurnished house, any style with garden immediately for six months. Please telephone [illegible].

Wanted to Exchange

ATTRACTIVE Japanese lady's kimono wanted in exchange for American made soap, and other canned provisions.
Apply Box 265, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

FOREIGN made furniture—sitting and dining room sets, desk, couch, etc. available in Tokyo.
Apply Box 267, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEHOLD furniture for dining and drawing room, stoves, etc., of good make and in good condition for sale in Tokyo. Also two big stoves in Karuizawa.
Apply Box 279, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO, baby grand, Crowly, British make, also music books. Inquire No. [illegible], Karuizawa-Mikasa, or Kaufmann, care Swiss Legation, 18, Omote-cho, 3-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made best quality.
Apply Box 268, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO shortwave sets (one radiogram) each with complete set of spare tubes, in good condition. Also 5 bottles of White Horse Whisky, to highest bidders.
Apply Box 285, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigarators, etc. office hours 2.00 to 4.30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange: men's umbrella, raincoat, large size, rubber boots, 11 mon, at a reasonable price or in exchange for foodstuff.
Apply Box 272, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimonos, dark ground, gay pattern. Also fancy brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XZY, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange all copies of Nippon Times from August [illegible] to September 13th.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WILEY Engineering Handbook series, Volume IV; Handbook for Electrical Engineers, third edition, Electric Power, willing to pay a good price or exchange. O. A. Gengl, care of [illegible] & Co., Ginza 2-chome, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

ENGLISH lessons in exchange for Japanese with foreigner wanted by a Japanese young gentleman.
Apply Box 282, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMAN doctor wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred.
Apply Box 284, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

BALLROOM dancing—Tango, Rhumba, Blues, Fox Trot, Boogie Woogie, Manila Medley. Private lessons under competent dance team.
Apply Ben Javier, 67 Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

YOU can speak practical Japanese within a week. for lessons approach S. P. Sheth, Tokyo-to, [illegible] machi Mure No. 243. [illegible] from Inokashira Koen Station.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, draperies and table cloths. K. T. Matsumoto, [illegible] Building, Ginza [illegible] Kyobashi (56) 1770.

General

NEW Souvenir Shop. Japanese silk [illegible] dolls, handkerchiefs and printed pictures, by Toyooka Bussan [illegible] President John Genichiro [illegible] address, Saitama-ken, Toyooka.

WILL Mrs. Tabor's cook kindly get in touch with 35 of 2-chome, [illegible]-cho, Aoyama, Akasaka, as soon as possible?

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. [illegible]

MEDICINE

PROF. Dr. S. [illegible] English and German [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. [illegible]

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 383, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 3867, 3868, 3869, 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥55.00; one year, ¥110.00. Postage ¥0.40 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1945

A Step Toward Free Economy

The first beams of a returning free economy are beginning to color the horizon with the recent government decision to place the sale of marine products and vegetables outside the limitations of controlled economy. Although opinion is divided as to the probable efficacy of this measure, there is no question that the rationing of these commodities had fallen to a state of ludicrous inadequacy. Certainly the Government's new decision to remove the price ceiling from these commodities and to permit their sale on the free market outside of the rationing system cannot make the situation any worse than it is now, and it may make the situation much better.

The theory behind the Government's latest move is that the low price ceiling has been discouraging the producers from producing as much as they might. Furthermore, although even then the supply was undoubtedly greater than the amount which was being rationed, under the old price policy it was impossible to draw this supply into the proper rationing channels. The result was that much of the supply flowed toward the privileged few on the black market at exorbitant prices far beyond the pocketbooks of the ordinary wage earner. It is the hope of those who have long been urging the step which the Government has at last taken, that the removal of the price ceiling and the placing of these commodities on the open market will serve to increase production and cut the ground from under the black market. Of course the prices will undoubtedly for a while soar considerably over the old ration price, but it is expected that the prices will quickly come down to a reasonable level as the supplies begin to flow in more regularly in consequence of increased production and the disappearance of the black market.

But aside from its actual effect upon the fish and vegetable situation, the latest Government action is meeting with warm welcome on the part of a substantial part of the public which has long resented the rigid wartime economic controls. As free economy must necessarily be a part of the program of liberalism and democracy planned for the country, any measure which diminishes government control over the livelihood of the people is being welcomed as a move in the right direction.

It should be pointed out, however, that those who are demanding the immediate lifting of all the wartime economic controls show a gross ignorance of the nation's present abnormally incapacitated condition. Inflationary trends must be curbed, commodities of all kinds must be produced in greater quantities, and general stability and a feeling of security must be gained before a completely free economy can come into its own again.

Under the circumstances it is even surprising that the Government has been so bold as to attempt the experiment so early in the game. However, the highly perishable nature of the commodities thus to be allowed first to enter the free market will probably serve to prevent any grave maldistribution and makes them the most appropriate objects of the initial experiment.

The Government's apparent over-cautiousness in keeping the marketing of other foodstuffs under rigid control is neither procrastination nor temporizing. It is the unavoidable slowness which must await larger production and improved transportation facilities before it can be overcome. As the overturned and jumbled pieces gradually fit into their places, however, there can be no doubt that free economy will be increasingly restored. Large-scale and coordinated economic planning there must undoubtedly be for a long time to come, perhaps forever, but a rigid government control of all economic activities is not desirable. A correction can and should be made in time. Meanwhile, the Government has made at least one step in the direction of a return to a natural and free economy.

Revival of Sports

Lovers of sports must greet with joy the recent announcement of plans to revive athletic activities. The all-out war effort that ended a short time ago had no room in it for sufficient recreation, and it appeared that, aside from certain exceptions, the world of sports had been completely forgotten.

Japan has its traditional and colorful "sumo", as well as swimming, hunting, judo, fencing, archery, horsemanship and others. But it must be admitted in all frankness that the imported sports such as baseball, football, basketball, skating, hockey, tennis, golf, and a few others had completely "stolen the show" from the native field. These imported sports were rendered virtually impossible during the war by reason of the disapproval of the reactionary elements who frowned on all foreign influences, but even had it not been so, it would have been impossible to have continued them any way under the wartime working conditions. In itself this fact indicates a sorry contrast with the United States where most sports were continued throughout the war.

There is something about sports that strikes a harmonious chord in the hearts of athletes everywhere. The spirit of fair play, of active and healthy competition, the full expression of the strong human body—these appeal to the young and vigorous people of all nations and races. In this respect, it is a strong welder of the amicable relations between nations, and it is not at all strange that almost immediately upon the cessation of hostilities we have heard of plans for the holding of the next Olympic Games. International athletic contests, whether on the scale of the Olympic Games or on the backyard sand lot scale are to be strongly encouraged, for such friendly contests would be a powerful incentive toward good relations among nations.

As far as Japan itself is concerned, however, there is a danger in sports that must be avoided. Sportsmen themselves are voicing the warning that a certain tendency toward professionalism marked the prewar Japanese sports world. Schools played baseball, for instance, because it made their names well known, offering highly favorable terms to athletes to attract them. The result was that while on the one hand the quality of technical proficiency in the games on the part of some students certainly improved, it began to be noticeable on the other hand that the general physical constitution of the students in general was falling lower and lower. As wholesome competition adds color to sports, it would be a drab alternative to have to do away with it entirely, but together with competitive activities, conscientious advocates are asking that another plan be included through which not only the good athlete but every student and every person may be able to join in the uplifting benefits of athletic activities.

Making Japanese Dolls

Some 15,000 Japanese dolls will be made for American troops to take home as souvenirs, by the end of this month, in Konosu, Saitama Prefecture, which is well-known for its doll products. For this purpose, Yoshikuni Sekiguchi, noted doll maker, has called upon the 11 doll making plants to speed up the production. The Central Liaison Office and the Commerce and Industry Ministry have decided to cooperate in the operation of the project and supply of necessary materials has been assured.

Manufacturing Rear Cars

The Oi workshop of the state railways has begun the manufacture of rear cars with surplus manpower. The output in increasing numbers of this vehicle is expected to alleviate transportation difficulties to a great extent.

Making Textile and Paper

Paper made from the bark of mulberries in Gifu were used as war requisites but now part of the 500,000 kan of mulberry barks collected will be used for textile manufacture and the rest made into Japanese paper for sliding doors.

CHINESE ORIGINS

Great Barriers Separated Country 5,000 Years Ago

By SINOLOGIST

Five thousand years ago there was no sign that China was due to be the home of the most brilliant civilization of ancient times, and of the longest-lived political and social orders in all history. There were, indeed, great natural barriers separating the country we know as China from the nearest centers of civilization in southwestern Asia, barriers far greater than those between the Cretan civilization and European barbarism. The natives of China of that day, like those of Europe, were still in the Stone Age, though many were already supplementing hunting by agriculture, and making very good pottery. The Neolithic culture of China stemmed from the same common origin as that of Europe, but they were local developments indicative of long isolation and largely independent growth of culture in this part of the world.

The barriers between this great area of Eastern Asia and the areas farther west and southwest included mountains, jungles and lofty plateaus. The great mountains of the southwest, with their lofty crags and peaks and tremendous gorges were interspersed with steaming tropical jungles, which have even today only partially been conquered by man. Farther west rose the great Tibetan plateau, the "roof of the world," and on its southern and southwestern edges the vast heights of the Himalayas. Running eastward from the north of the plateau were the great Nan Shan and Kwen Lun mountain ranges. To the east these declined somewhat in height, but were supplemented by a further barrier, the loess country to the north. For thousands of years this fine dust had been blown southward from the Gobi area, creating conditions which were most uncomfortable for human habitation or even travel. To the east of the loess highlands was the coastal plain (the great North China plain did not yet exist), beyond which the waters of the Yellow Sea furnished the eastern boundary—extending around to the south—of this great area. The sea itself was ordinarily a barrier, but with growing knowledge of navigation it ceased to be an impassable one.

Half a Million Years Ago

Human life in this great eastern area traces back for half a million years, but the record is by no means continuous. We know nothing of the relationship of Peking Man (sinanthropus pekinensis) to the Neolithic inhabitants of China, and are not even sure of his relationship to the present human species—homo sapiens—in general. We may note in this connection, that the old coastal plain of what is now North China was one of the earliest abodes of human—or proto-human—life. Peking Man may indeed have been a direct ancestor of homo sapiens, though such eminent authorities as Sir Arthur Keith do not believe him to have been such. But there is a gap of hundreds of thousands of years between the semihuman Peking Man and the remains of the later Paleolithic Man in China.

Evidences of Paleolithic Man, indeed, are scanty and scattered. He once lived in China and shaped his stones with much the same skill, or lack of it, from a Nebolithic view point, as Paleolithic Man in Europe. But whether he himself developed his stone-chipping and other arts of life to a higher stage, or whether he was ousted by Neolithic migrants from elsewhere, we have as yet no way of knowing. Five thousand years ago the peoples of China were Neolithic, so far as we have clear evidence of them. Though implements have been found which some Chinese investigators ascribe to Paleolithic art, and which appear to have been contemporary with or not much earlier than the Neolithic culture of 3000 B.C., we do not know whether these artifacts are really Paleolithic, or simply half-formed or discarded samples of the Neolithic stone-chipper's work. Leading Chinese anthropologists tend to regard them as very dubious "evidence."

Aside from these questionable artifacts there appears to have been a gap of many thousands of years between Paleolithic and Neolithic man in China, specially in North China. Clear evidences of Paleolithic Man cannot seriously be ascribed to any later date than 10,000 years ago, while the known communities of Neolithic Man cannot be dated much earlier than about 3,000 B.C. The long intermediate period in North China, however, appears to have coincided with the period of the heaviest deposition of loess in that area. During that time of heavy dust storms during a few months each year, burying everything under a thick blanket of loess, human settlements must have been extremely uncomfortable if not impossible. It was only when the surfaces of the Gobi and Ordos plateaus were freed of much of their light soil, and the deposition of loess diminished, that human habitation became possible and the Neolithic communities of 3,000 B.C began to appear.

These considerations, as noted, apply particularly to North China. This was the center of the early Chinese civilization, and has naturally been the main center of archaeological research. But the lack of evidence of human settlement in the loess country during that period does not mean that there were no such communities elsewhere in China at that time. Farther south, beyond the high Tsingling mountains which effectively blocked the dust-laden winds from farther north, there were many communities, tribes and peoples. Of them, as yet, our archaeological knowledge is much less complete than our knowledge of the Neolithic peoples of North China. But exploration has already revealed many evidences of the Neolithic peoples of the south, and philology and physical anthropology supply still further evidence. We realize today that the uninhabited or sparsely inhabited loess country of that time was only a gap, separating Neolithic communities of the Gobi and Ordos plateaus, to the north, from other Neolithic communities south of the Tsingling mountains, particularly in the Yangtze and Red River basins.

The study of philology makes it clear beyond any possibility of a doubt, that the Chinese people are mainly associated with the area south of the loess highlands, not with the plateaus farther north. This more southerly area, particularly to the west, was the homeland and the center of dispersion of the Sino-Tibetan languages of which Chinese is a branch. During the thousands of years when the loess country was more or less uninhabited and uninhabitable, the Chinese and related peoples were developing and expanding their culture and their languages in the areas south of it. From the Tibetan borderland Red River valley tribes were migrating eastward, coming in contact and mixing with other peoples in Central China and toward the coast.

The Sino-Tibetan languages are a unique family, with special characteristics which enable them to be readily identified by the trained philologist. Outstanding among these characteristics are the tendencies toward monosyllabicism and the use of tones. Not only the Chinese but the T'ai (or Shan-Siamese), the Miao and Yao languages, and the less archaic of the Tibetan and Burmese languages, are monosyllabic and tonal.

The Sino-Tibetan, sometimes called the Indo-Chinese, family is even more distinct a group than the Aryan or Indo-European family. Unlike the latter, however, which is spread over a vast area stretching from India across Europe to the Atlantic, and has in recent centuries spread beyond that ocean to the American continent, the Sino-Tibetan languages are restricted to the land area shown on the map as China, plus some extensions southward into Burma, Thailand and Indo-China, and to such islands as Hainan and Formosa.

Long Association of Speakers

The use of a common tongue, or tongues of a common family, is clear evidence of long association of the speakers—associations which stretch over a period of many thousands of years. The speakers may, and in course of time usually do, include new peoples as well, but the latter are ordinarily a minority, adopting the predominant or more prevalent tongue. In the study of a language family therefore, with its various branches and its process of development or phonetic decay, there is an excellent instrument for tracing the actual movements and migrations of peoples. In the case of prehistoric China it is an invaluable instrument.

Just when the various forms of human speech began to develop as distinct "families" we do not know. Studies of some families indicate that they must trace back to a generalized parent tongue (of that particular family) through a period of ten or fifteen thousand years. Though the American Indians, however have apparently populated their continent only for some ten or twelve thousand years, their languages are already divided into a number of wholly distinct families, a division which evidently took place after their migration and spread, century after century, from the Asiatic to the American continent, and southward and eastward upon the latter continent.

Whatever sounds may have served as means of communication between human beings prior to the advent of homo sapiens, there can be little doubt that all articulate human speech, as we know it today, is the creation of this, our own, species. Various groups of homo sapiens, under widely varying conditions in divers parts of the world, developed their own distinct and characteristic manner of speech, some forms of which in time developed as distinct "families." There is no doubt that articulate and developed speech was one of the major factors in the comparatively rapid advance of human culture since the advent of homo sapiens on this earth, with the ousting of less articulate human species and the gradual subjugation of other forms of animal life.

That the original homeland of the Sino-Tibetan languages was somewhere in Western China, probably in the mountainous Tibetan borderland, there can be little doubt. It is the Tibetan-Burman groups of the Sino-Tibetan family which contains by far the greatest variety and range of languages and dialects, as well as the most archaic forms which survive today. Both of these characteristics are strong indications of the vast period during which languages of this family have been spoken in this western area. Some of the languages and dialects of Tibet, indeed, both in the east and in the west, are still polysyllabic and without distinct tones, as all languages of this family must have been a few thousand years ago. There are distinct prefixes, as well as suffixes, which have completely disappeared from most languages of the Sino-Tibetan family, but which are undoubtedly survivals from the ancient past.

Tibetan Language

It may be noted that the process by which some branches of the old parent tongue became monosyllabic and tonal is also illustrated in a number of Tibetan languages and dialects. The vowels of prefixes began to be slurred over and lost, leaving such initial consonant clusters as mtsh-, dby, etc., on a monosyllabic stem, forming what may be termed a kind of "pseudo-monosyllabicism." Just why phonetic decay took this peculiar form we do not know, but it is clear that it took place, and also clear that some of the numerous consonants in these clusters later began to be dropped, creating a more genuinely monosyllabic tongue. This, however, resulted in a number of words being pronounced similarly, phonetically speaking. These began to be distinguished from one another by distinct tones, which apparently depended originally on whether the initial consonant was voiced or unvoiced. Every stage of this process, from polysyllabic non-tonal language to monosyllabic tonal language, is found among the tongues of the Tibetan borderland and plateau. And this tendency toward monosyllabicism and tonality is the chief characteristic of the Sino-Tibetan language family (excepting for the extremely archaic forms referred to) at the present time.

With regard to Chinese origins, the study of the development of the Sino-Tibetan language family has great value. The more easterly and southeasterly branches of this family—the T'ai, Miao-Yao, and Chinese groups—contain no such extremely archaic forms as the Tibetan, but must have branched off from the parent tongue several thousand years ago. The spread of these Sino-Tibetan languages to the south and east of the Tibetan borderland undoubtedly represents physical migration of the speakers. Some moved southward and southeastward, toward warmer climes, and in the mountainous southwest, extending as far north as the present Szechwan, developed the distinct language group known as the T'ai (or Shan-Siamese) languages. Of more interest to us here, however, are the groups which moved eastward into the less mountainous but jungle-covered country of Central China, there developing the distinct forms known as the Miao and Yao languages, and later to develop another group, the Chinese, which has altered furthest of all from the old parent tongue.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Appointment of Proper Men in Key Posts Stressed

By YOSHINARI ABE
President of the First Higher School

Every Japanese now feels the need for an educational reform—they have come to realize the utmost importance of education. In the past education for its sake alone was never held in importance. The Education Minister was regarded as occupying a very light position in all cabinets and the officials of the Education Ministry were given a sort of discriminatory treatment by those of other Ministries. It will be a difficult task to do away with such a general attitude toward education and to bring about a fresh atmosphere in our educational circles.

It should be noted that no immediate results can be achieved in the field of education. Because of this, educational activities are apt to be pushed behind other national endeavors, and those who are in charge of education are tempted to resort to means of shame and falsehood to show results, or to adopt only a formal process of education. Some educators are led to take advantage of the fact that the results of their work are intangible, and are apt to neglect their duties. Both educators and the general public do not realize the difficulty of education and mistakenly believe that the mere promulgation of laws will bring about the desired results. Some irresponsible persons offer strange educational ideas or attack the established methods in education. Moreover, one would be mistaken if he believes that mere outcries for an educational reform will effect the needed change.

For an educational reform, the awakening of educators is most essential. It is absolutely necessary that both the Government and people should really understand the importance of education and act accordingly.

The primary concrete measure will be to accord better treatment to educators. It is at least necessary to allow them to lead a minimum of existence, that will permit them to uphold their moral integrity. Everybody knows that among all branches of education, national education is the most fundamental. It is essential that the teachers of national education be given material rewards and spiritual honors that will spur them to devote their entire lives to education. Not only primary school teachers, but all those teaching in other branches of education, should be also given better treatment than hitherto, including the professors of colleges and universities, for it is generally recognized that all of them have been getting meager salaries. Despite the fact that Japan will be faced by serious economic difficulties, there is no reason why better treatment should not be given to teachers, now that we have no army to support, provided our statesmen are decisive enough to carry out such a reform.

However, I do not believe that all of the teachers of the nation are entitled to better treatment. On the contrary, a wholesale discharge or removal of certain teachers is desirable for the needed educational reform, if such a discharge can be carried out fairly with justice for all. Such a task can be carried out with the proper person in the post of Education Minister. Some of the teachers should be shifted to more suitable positions, such as Government offices or business firms as the case may demand, so that there will be a cry raised for autonomy for universities, but such educational autonomy should not be allowed to be used to protect negligence in educational duties. In the past those who cried for autonomy in university life instantly cowed the moment some pressure was brought upon them by the authorities.

On the other hand, such wholesale shifting of educators will be practically impossible of actual accomplishment. Nor will there be many persons who are good enough to replace the teachers from outside. The only way to carry out the reform would be to place at key points sincere forthright men who love truth and who are willing to face realities, in order to inject new life into the educational circles. This means that only the men of the above caliber should be appointed heads of educational institutions. And everybody knows that the appointment of personnel is the most difficult of all work, but in our educational reform, we must commence with this difficult task. We should not preserve our old methods thoughtlessly—We should speedily and thoroughly rectify what should be duly corrected.

It is a matter of primary necessity that the spirit of revering truth and showing falsehoods should be assiduously cultivated. Our educational policy should be based on this primary necessity. Every Japanese should be able to think for himself. And it should be noted that it is this very thing which the Allied Powers are trying to cultivate among the Japanese.

If our new educational policy succeeds in making the Japanese people real lovers of peace, it would be one of the greatest achievements in the history of the world. It would be the noblest work ever done! It is essential that we should live up to this high ideal not only for the sake of maintaining world peace but also to gain the confidence of other nations.

SPELLMAN HOLDS MASS

Makes Special Address to Men of Americal Division in Fuchinobe

"Today I have seen the beaches, the treacherous terrain over which the Americal Division was scheduled to make its assault landings on Japanese soil. I am indeed grateful to God that our arrival was not a combat action." So spoke Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, Vicar of the Military Forces, in a special address to Catholics of the Americal Infantry Division in Fuchinobe, Japan, on September 18.

"I say nothing of the assault landings I have seen, the beachheads I have personally made, or the hospital beds—row on row—that I have visited," the Archbishop continued. "The patients included men of your division. I know your record at Guadalcanal, Bougainville, and Cebu. I have seen the cemeteries where your gallant comrades are buried. But I speak not of these. Instead, I offer a prayer of thanks for victory, and a prayer of peace."

The Archbishop spoke after celebrating a mass for approximately 1,200 troops of the Americal Division. He was assisted at the Mass by Major Edmund I. Whelan, of 230 Pleasant Street, Winthrop, Massachusetts, and Corporal Arthur H Pearce, of Randolph Street, Memphis, Tennessee. Captain John E. Day, of 334 First Street, Albany, New York, sang a selected group of hymns.

After the services Archbishop Spellman met individually almost all the troops that had participated in the Mass, shaking their hands, signing his autograph, and adding assurances that "those at home are praying for your welfare and guidance, as you overseas pray for their continued happiness for which you were willing to sacrifice even your lives".

ORIENTAL INFLUENCE ON WESTERN ARTS

Decorative Artistic Features of China Stimulated Works

By C.Y.

I

In the latter half of the seventeenth century, the art system of the West took a new turn being influenced by the patterns and designs of the Orient. It is more than obvious that the former promoted its rococo style of art by assimilating the essential aesthetic phenomena of the latter, particularly that of China. It is problematic whether the development of the symmetrical symmetry of European rococo style would have been assured without the stimulus received from China's multiplex ornamentation. The post-Barock art of Europe distinctly discloses the extent of China's contribution. No one can possibly think of post-Barock art without being reminded of the arts of China. The decorative articles and materials delightfully introduced into the post-Barock rooms were more of less reproductions of the industrial art objects of China.

On account of Europe's steady manifestation of interest in the industrial arts of China, the so-called European industrial products of Chinese style came into vogue, and they were commonly given the designation of "china," that is, products resembling the patterns and designs of Cathay. The evolution of "china" art was accomplished under four successive stages. The first (1630-1715) was the age of genuine chinoiseries, the second (1710-1730) was the flourishing era of post-Barock architecture in Germany the third (1715-1660) was the popular period of rococo chinoiserie and the fourth stage commenced in about 1660 under the auspices of the activities of Britain, resulting in the emergence of artistic romanticism in place of rococo aestheticism. It was about 1770 that the romantic style came to be nurtured in France and Germany. During the transition period of the century, it gave birth to a realistic art and facilitated the growth of civilian culture on an individualistic setting.

In 1658, when Mademoiselle Montpensier paid a visit to Cardinal Mazarin, she was taken to view a certain art gallery. In her Reminiscences, she says: "There were all kinds of works of art imaginable, such as jewels, trinkets, furniture, textiles and beautiful articles from China." In the auction list of Cardinal Mazarin's furniture, too, mention is made of lacquer works, porcelain and Chinese textiles. Be that as it may, it is explicit from the quoted references that in the second half of the seventeenth century Western arts had already recognized the charming traits of Oriental arts.

During the reign of Louis XIV, the taste of France in Chinese decorative art made a rapid stride, enabling the growth of a new form based on the new artistic will of the post-Barock age. In pursuance of this new artistic will, Chinese works of art were adapted into the post-Barock ornamental system. For instance, though the "chamber of mirrors" in the Versailles Palace, which is the most typical and most magnificent hall in the entire chateau, strictly conforms to the academic style, it was nonetheless adorned with Chinese tables, Chinese porcelain dolls and Chinese textiles fantastically ornamented with golden dragons. Furthermore, the taste for things Chinese spread among the courtiers, noblemen, artists and scholars. Even canopies made of Chinese satin were valued as indispensable appurtenances to the beds of the members of the royal household and aristocracy.

The upsurgence of Chinese taste induced France to turn out industrial products in imitation to those of China. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a faience factory was built at Nevers in addition to the one earlier established at Rouen. In these plants, faience were manufactured after the Majorca fashion of Italy; but toward the second half of the seventeenth century pottery industry in France began to imitate the patterns and designs of Chinese porcelain. In consequence, at Rouen appeared the so-called "radial ray system," by employing which the Chinese and baroque pattern motifs were unified to create a new Western formative technique. This mode prevailed up to the twenties of the eighteenth century, when it passed into rococo style of chinoiseries. The Oriental taste of Louis XIV reached it zenith with the erection at Versailles of the Trianon de Porcelaine. It is generally believed that this chateau was built for the purpose of vying with the beautiful porcelain Buddhist pagoda that stands in the suburbs of Nanking. What became a fashion in the genteel society of France of those days was the tendency to arrange a set of five or more earthen vessels on the mantel. Also for the same purpose, costly Oriental flower vases were used. Besides France's taste in Chinese porcelain, a similar Oriental taste was noticeable in the prevailing mode of its copper-plate pictures.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century, industrial products of China were brought over to France. They were mostly imported by Dutchmen. The products seem to have been transported from Holland to Dieppe by sea and from there to Paris by land. Thus Holland became the pivot of the diffusion of Oriental taste in Europe. It played the leading role in propagating the taste for things Oriental among the northern European countries in the first stage. This Dutch enterprise propelled the subsequent infiltration of Oriental taste into Germany and Britain. France alone to a great extent remained impervious to the Holland-sponsored artistic influence of the Orient. But as the artistic movements of Europe then endeavored to expose the post-Barock aesthetic will, no fundamental difference was created by the aloofness of France.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, September 24

TEMPORIZING ECONOMIC MEASURES REJECTED

ASAHI—Immediately after the end of the hostilities we pointed out that the economy of our country would inevitably have to be based on control at least for the time being. It was stressed that the destruction of productivity, the loss of territory, the burdens of reparations, and so forth caused by the war would result in extreme exhaustion of national economy and that in order to cope with this inevitable condition controlled economy is unavoidable. However, of late, a trend to return to free economy in utter disregard of the prevailing situation has been noticeable.

Our country at present is in the midst of an unprecedented crisis. A single mis-step might bring about serious results from which recovery might be difficult. Accordingly, we feel serious apprehension regarding the foregoing flippant tendencies and cannot but urge both the Government and the people alike to view the issues from a broader standpoint and devise policies with a more discreet and careful attitude.

One marked indication of the movement from controlled economy to free economy is the proposed abolition of the system of official prices for fresh foodstuffs. As is well known, the control of fresh food has been a complete failure since the end of last year, therefore nobody will raise objections to the proposal for its abolition. But the question that arises in this connection is how soon it shall be abolished.

The present decision of the Government in favor of the abolition of the official price system for fresh food must have been made with the expectation that if the price control is removed, production will increase and that since increased production will relieve the present unfavorable condition, no social confusion will result. From our standpoint, however, this view has a fatal defect in disregarding the time element. If the prices go up, production will increase and a trend will be seen toward a better balance between demand and supply. There is no doubt about this. But this is different from the immediate realization of a suitable balance of demand and supply. If the proposed system is adopted, only the rich will come to obtain fresh food and the poor will be menaced with starvation. Moreover, it is doubted whether the Government is confident that no social disturbances would occur from the abolition of control on the prices of fresh food.

We have only taken up the price issue for fresh food, but the same thing can be said about other daily necessities. This indiscreet jump to free economy may be based on an idea addicted to capitalistic convenience, but it is too clear that such means as would intensify strife among the people and force starvation upon the people would only serve to increase the exhaustion of the country.

The present tendency in the country is that there is no proper system through which the voice of the people may be rightly and strongly heard, but the utterances from the capitalistic standpoint are only being loudly heard. In order to save the country from destruction, the Government and civilian leaders must endeavor to listen to the voice of the masses.

Turnabout [illegible]

A cabman who once took me to a hotel in Paris gazed at me [illegible] and said, "Dr. Doyle, I perceive that you have recently been in Constantinople and Buda, and I perceive some indication that you were not far from Milan."

"Wonderful!" I cried. "[illegible] francs for the secret."

"I looked at the labels on your trunk," replied the astute cabby.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, [illegible] and Aventures.